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NO. 29.

MISCELLANY.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE OF LA-FAYETTE.

All my comrades had obtained advancement; the General (Bonaparte) wished to reward me also; but not willing to expose himself to refusal from government he determined to bring about a marriage between me and Made-moiselle Beauharnais. One day, when I had accompanied him to the Treasury, to expedite the sending off of the sums that were required at Toulon for the fleet, he ordered his coachman to drive along the new Boulevards, that he might have at his leisure a conversation with me. "I cannot make a major of you," he said; "I must therefore give you a wife; you shall marry Emilie de Beauharnais. She is very handsome and very well educated. Do you know her?" "I have seen her twice. But, General, I have no fortune. We are going to Africa: I may be killed—what will become in that case of my poor widow! Besides, I have no great liking for marriage." "Men must marry to have children; that is the chief aim of life. Killed you certainly may be. Well, in that case she will be the widow of one of my aides-de-camp—of a defender of his country. She will have a pension, and may again marry advantageously. Now she is the daughter of an emigrant, that nobody will have: my wife cannot introduce her into society. She poor girl, deserves a better fate. Come, this business must be quickly settled. Talk this morning with Madame Bonaparte about it: the mother has already given her consent. The wedding shall take place in eight days; I will allow you a fortnight for your honeymoon. You must then come and join us at Toulon on the 29th." (It was then the 9th.) I could not help laughing all the while he spoke:—at last I said: "I will do whatever you please. But will the girl have me? I do not wish to force her inclinations." "She is tired of her boarding-school, and she would be unhappy if she were to go to her mother's. During your absence, she will live with her grandfather at Fontainebleau. You will not be killed; and you will find her when you come back. Come, come! the thing is settled. Tell the coachman to drive home." In the evening, I went to see Madame Bonaparte.—She knew what was going forward, and was kind enough to show some satisfaction, and call me her nephew. "To-morrow," she said, "we shall go to St. Germain. I will introduce you to my niece. You will be delighted with her: she is a charming girl!" Accordingly next day, the General, Madame Bonaparte, Eugene, and I, went in an open carriage to St. Germain, and stopped at Madame Campan's. The visit was a great event at the boarding-school: all the young girls were at the windows, in the parlors, or in the court-yard, for they had obtained a holiday. We soon entered the gardens. Among the forty young ladies, I sought anxiously her who was to be my wife. Her cousin, Hortense, led her to us, that she might salute the General and embrace her aunt. She was in truth, the prettiest of them all.—Her stature was tall, and most gracefully elegant; her features were charming;—and the glow of her beautiful complexion was heightened by her confusion.—Her bashfulness was so great, that the General could not help laughing at her; but he went no further. It was decided that we should breakfast on the grass in the garden. In the meanwhile I felt extremely uneasy. Would she like me? Would she obey without reluctance?—This abrupt marriage, and this speedy departure grieved me. When we got up, and the circle was broken, I begged Eugene to conduct his cousin into a solitary walk. I joined them, and he left us. I then entered on the delicate subject. I made no secret of my birth, nor of my want of fortune; and added: "I possess nothing in the world but my sword, and the good-will of the General; and I must leave you in a fortnight. Open your heart to me. I feel myself disposed to love you with all my soul; but that is not sufficient. If this marriage does not please you repose a full confidence in me; it will not be difficult to find a pretext to break it off. I shall depart; you will not be tormented, for I will keep your secret." While I was speaking, she kept her eyes fixed on the ground; her only answer was a smile and she gave me the nosegay she held in her hand. I embraced her. We returned slowly to the company; and eight days afterwards we went to the municipality. The following day, a poor priest, who had not taken oaths, married us in the small convent of the Conception, in the Rue St. Honore. This was in some manner forbidden, but Emilie set a great importance on that point; her piety was gentle and sincere.

Lafayette's Memoirs.

STITCHING.—A London tailor says, that a well made coat contains 25,253 stitches.

THE ART OF MISEDUCATION.

LESSON I.—How to make yourself odious to children.

RULE 1.—You may make them hate you by treating them unjustly.

Little Charlotte was going out into her father's orchard. It was full of violets. "Oh!" cries Charlotte full of joy, "what beautiful little flowers! I will gather my apron full and make a nosegay for mother." She immediately knelt down and with great industry gathered her apron full, then she seated herself under an apple tree and made a handsome nosegay. Here it is!" said she, "now I will run and carry it to my dear mother. How she will be delighted to kiss me!" To increase the pleasure of her mother, she crept slyly into the kitchen, took a china plate, put the nosegay on it, and went on a full leap down the stairs to find her mother.—But Charlotte stumbled, fell, and broke the china plate into a hundred pieces, and scattered her nosegay all around.—Her mother who was in the room near by, heard the noise, and immediately sprang to the door—when she saw the broken plate, she ran back, seized a thick rod, and without inquiring a word about the manner in which the plate was broken, came to the child. Terrified, both by the fall and on account of the broken plate, and half dead with fear of the rod, little Charlotte could only ejaculate, "dear mother! dear mother!" But this was of no service to her.—"You little wretch!" said her mother, "break a beautiful plate—will you?"—and chastised her severely. Little Charlotte was offended when she found herself treated with such open injustice. She did not forget for a long time, and never again brought a nosegay to her mother.

RULE 2.—Take no part in the pleasures of your children, show no feeling in the caresses you bestow on them, and you will soon make them indifferent to you.

An agreeable married couple, had their heads so full of business and enterprises, that they considered every moment lost which they devoted to conversation with their children. The husband was busy with calculations of profit, and the wife was always planning how to maintain their style of living, and increase their articles of dress. Any interruption from their children were considered as injuring their prospects.—If little Nicholas skipped up to his father with his A, B, C book, and said:—"Look, father, the pretty monkey has got an apple in his paw!" he received for answer, "Don't disturb me!" He ran to his mother and she sent him away. Then he went with his book in his hand to Sally, the chamber maid, and he knew how to treat him better—she laughed with him over the monkey, showed him the wolf and the hare, and told him how the wolf devoured sheep, "and how good roasted hares tasted." His dear sister Mary treated him in the same way. She knew his secrets, and entered into all his joys. If his father and mother were to journey three months, he would care nothing about it; but if little Mary was absent one day from home he would sob and cry.

Salzman.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General exhibits a very favorable state of affairs.

The receipts for the year ending on the 1st July last, were \$1,997,811 54. The expenditures were, in compensation to Postmasters, \$635,058.48 For transportation of the mail, \$1,252,226 44 Incidental expenses 48,304 44

Total, \$1,935,559 36.

Excess of revenue, \$61,252 18 The surplus revenue on the first of July last, including the balance of the preceding year, was \$210,412 89.

The increase of postage, over the last year, amounted to \$147,225 44.

During this year, also, the new contracts made an annual increase of the transportation of the mail of 968,802 miles. The whole annual transportation is now equal to 15,468,692 miles.

Highly Important.—It is stated in the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as an important fact, that a certain individual residing in a certain street of that city, has escaped the Influenza.

Byron's First Love.—The Boston Statesman says, "We notice from the English papers that the lady of John Masters, Esq. (formerly Miss Chaworth, Byron's earliest love,) lost her life in the attack by the mob at Colwick Hall, the seat of her husband, which was set on fire in two places, and the furniture destroyed."

RAIL WAY RIDING.

A correspondent in the N. Y. Observer gives the following account of the dangers attending this mode of travelling on the Liverpool railway.

I started in the first class, with six coaches in train, and about one hundred passengers. And little did I think, that I had crossed the Atlantic so mercifully, to be wrecked on the Railway. It is evident however, from my present occupation, that I got off with life, and without serious injury. But give me my election, and I had rather go upon a rock in a ship under full sail—provided it be in the day time, with a tolerable chance of escape, than run the chance of a wreck on the Rail way.

The first half way we passed in fine style, and high spirits, not dreaming of the peril that awaited us. And having replenished the water for the engine, were soon under full speed again. I had frequently put my head out of the coach to look backward and forward and abroad—to make such observations as curiosity, & the novel interest of the scene, prompted. Sometimes a train, coming from the opposite direction, might be seen ahead, and soon it would brush by us, at a distance of three feet, with such velocity, that, pent up as we were, we could no more count the number of coaches, than the spokes in a woman's spinning wheel when buzzing in its swiftest turn. I speak as matter of fact: not that we could not see them, but their speed added to ours,—each going in opposite directions, rendered it absolutely impossible to count the coaches as they passed our window. The rear presented itself almost the same instant with the front. All we could perceive was; It is here, it is gone! Sometimes we ran fifteen miles the hour—sometimes twenty—and sometimes twenty-five. I should judge we were running at the rate of twenty miles—or more rather than less—when I looked out of the window forward, and instantly exclaimed, as my friend says, "thrice (though I do not myself recollect it), 'We are gone! we are gone! we are gone!' And surely I had good reason to make the inference. For at that instant, I saw the engine deserting her proper track, and staggering and plunging headlong down the bank—reluctantly indeed, as if conscious of its charge and responsibility! And what could the train do but follow?—I had no sooner uttered these words, than—crash! crash! crash! went the whole train. And instantly the engine lay bottom upwards, directly abreast of our car, the fourth in train, discharging its steam directly into our faces. By this time all was at rest, a heap of ruins. The tremendous crash, by which we were brought up, may in part be estimated, when it is considered, that although we were running at such a rate, we did not make a headway of more than two rods, after the engine plunged from the rail road. But you will be in pain to see us out of the steam.

"Open the opposite door!" said I, "open the opposite door!" My friend, being nearest, made the attempt, but not succeeding, jumped through the window. There were two ladies, gentlemen, and a boy, still remaining with me in the same apartment of the car. And how we all got out, I could not afterwards recollect. The escaping steam proved to come from the safety valve, and of course give us nothing more than a very—very hot bath. The forward car, next the engine, was drawn after it, and thrown over, with all its passengers. The next plunged into it, and stove its back in pieces. And each car ran against its predecessor in the same manner, making more or less splinters, until all were brought up to rest, and began to disembogue their occupants, each actuated by the impulse of self preservation.

Soon, however, they began to help one another, and to look after the killed and wounded. After seeing my own apartment cleared of its tenants, I ran round in the front of the circle—(for the wreck now made a circle) and the first thing which attracted my attention was the dragging out of the Engineer, who lay buried under the Engine—the machine having turned bottom upwards.—The moment he was drawn out, he stood upon his feet, but his face and head frightfully disfigured with blood and dust.

Some one immediately grasped his hand and shook it cordially, congratulating him for his life preserved. He was carried away, and I have not heard from him since, and therefore cannot tell how much he was injured. Through the exceeding mercy of God, no other person was hurt, worthy of notice, so far as I have learned. Two or three trains soon arrived from opposite directions, and were obliged to stop, as our wreck covered the whole way. Men, women, and children of the peasantry came pouring in from the adjoining farms, as they witnessed our misfortune. And by the

help of all, we soon threw off from the ways our disabled cars—found three of them in a condition to be used in our necessities, although not sound—borrowed an engine which happened along,—and having packed in again, thick enough indeed, proceeded to Manchester, and arrived only two hours after the regular time.

Official returns of votes for Senators, 1881.

YORK COUNTY, first Senatorial District, entitled to three Senators.
Whole number of votes, 7122
Necessary for a choice, 3562
Benjamin Pike, has 4073
Moses Sweet, 4069
James Goodwin, 4060
And are chosen.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, second District, four Senators.
Whole number of votes, 7848
Necessary for a choice, 3924
Stephen Webb, Jr. has 4613
Theodore Ingalls, 4415
Robert P. Dunlap, 4264
John L. Megquier, 4241
And are chosen.
Noah Hinkley, 3183
J. S. Jewett, 3148
C. Blake, 3158
J. Perley, 3391
J. H. Bartlett, 925
J. A. Dunning, 32
J. Page, 3

LINCOLN COUNTY, third District, four Senators.
Whole number of votes, 5955
Necessary for a choice, 2978
James Drummond has 2993
Synas Gardner, 2986
And are chosen. Two vacancies.
Abel Merrill, has 2971
Alfred G. Lithgow, 2970
Nathaniel Gorton, 2970
Amos H. Hodgman, 2965
Oliver Herriek, 2965
William McLellen, 2964
Others, 34

KENNEBEC COUNTY, fourth District, three Senators.
Whole number of votes, 6748
Necessary for a choice, 3375
Eliakim Seaman has 3440
Timothy Buntelle, 3420
Jonathan G. Hutton, 3418
And are chosen.
Moses Springer, 2776
Alfred Marshall, 2813
Stillman Howard, 2820
Scattering, 97

WALDO COUNTY, fifth District, two Senators.
Whole number of votes, 3258
Necessary for a choice, 1630
Jonathan Thayer has 2423
Thomas Eastman, 2361
And are chosen.

E. K. Smart, 572
B. Cushing, 611
Scattering, 538
West part of HANCOCK COUNTY, sixth District, one Senator.
Whole number of votes, 1528
Necessary for a choice, 815
John Burnham has 922
And is chosen.
Jos. L. Stevens, 703
Scattering, 3

East part of HANCOCK and West part of WASHINGTON COUNTIES, seventh District, one Senator.
Whole number of votes, 1615
Necessary for a choice, 808
Rowland H. Brigham has 848
And is chosen.

John D. Deane, 704
Scattering, 3
East part of WASHINGTON COUNTY, eighth District, one Senator.
Whole number of votes, 1564
Necessary for a choice, 783
John C. Talbot has 919
And is chosen.

M. Fuller, 628
Scattering, 17
PENOBSCOT COUNTY, ninth District, two Senators.
Whole number of votes, 4676
Necessary for a choice, 2339
William Emerson has 2979
Thomas Davee, 2960
And are chosen.

John Wilkins, 1709
Seba French, 1699
Scattering, 5
SOMERSET COUNTY, tenth District, two Senators.
Whole number of votes, 4917
Necessary for a choice, 2459
John Thomas has 2564
John H. Smith, 2546
And are chosen.

M. P. Norton, 2263
D. Steward, Jr., 2344
Scattering, 116
OXFORD COUNTY, eleventh District, two Senators.
Whole number of votes, 4811
Necessary for a choice, 2406
Samuel Gibson has 3078
Jarius S. Keith, 2969
And are chosen.

John Turner, 1768
James Osgood, 1745
Scattering, 62
Cotton Crops.—A Tennessee paper states that the cotton crops will this year fall short of an ordinary average.—The great majority of the planters will gather less than three fourths, some perhaps not more than half their accustomed quantity.

Bicknell's Detector mentions a new counterfeit \$5 note, U. S. Branch Bank Louisville, Ky. well executed.

Wreck and loss of lives.—A gentleman who reached town on Monday evening from Patchogue, Long Island, about sixty miles from Brooklyn, informs us that the schooner Alexander, Capt. Holden, (as the name was understood to be) went ashore at Blue Point about sixteen miles east of Fire Island inlet, on Sunday the 4th inst. and has since bilged. She was from Belize, Honduras bound to Ros.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War, is a plain, unpretending matter of fact document. We have abridged it as follows:

"The condition of the army is satisfactory in its material, and so far in its morals as depends upon the officers." Desertions however are numerous; and no adequate check to this practice has yet been devised. The number of desertions has increased, since 1826, from 636 to 1450; and the consequent pecuniary loss, from \$54,000 to 113,000 per annum. The Secretary recommends a retention of part of the bounty and pay, as a fund for the use of the soldier, on his discharge; a reduction of the period of service, and an increase of the pay, particularly in the case of non-commissioned officers. This last may be effected at an additional expense of only \$86,000. Intemperance is noticed as the prevalent vice of the army, and a cause of nearly all the crimes committed in it. In 1820, spirits, costing \$22,000, were furnished the army; a sum which it is suggested might be much more profitably expended on coffee, tea and sugar. The existing regulation offering to commute the whiskey ration for a cent has been productive of little benefit. The soldiers, "though well paid, fed and clothed, are," it is affirmed, "destitute of the means of moral culture."—Chaplains are recommended to be appointed at the several posts. The various departments of the staff of the army have performed their duties with fidelity. As respects efficiency, economy, and accountability, the mode of administration is highly commended. The Military Academy receives very honorable notice. Of 560 officers in the line, 304 were educated there. The road from Cumberland to the Ohio River is said to be decayed; and it is recommended to surrender it to the States respectively through which it passes, on condition that they keep it in repair.—More efficiency is thought to be necessary in the Typographical corps,—by which measures may be taken for surveying the lakes and completing the survey of the Atlantic coast. The expenses of the Ordnance Department is \$900,000 annually. More efficiency is required in this department. The number of muskets now in serviceable condition is 465,000. The annual demand to supply losses and furnish issues to the States is 18,300. The number manufactured in public armories is 25,000; in private works 11,000; at an average cost of \$12. Of cannon, there are now 623 of various calibres for field service; and in all the arsenals and old fortifications 1165; cut with the exception of 344 six pounders and a few heavier pieces they are unserviceable. Already 1214 cannon have been procured for the new fortifications. The old, new and proposed fortifications and field trains will require 8,128 pieces. Ordnance has hitherto been procured at the four several foundries in Richmond, Georgetown, Pittsburg and West Point; a public armory is proposed. An increase of the number and pay of surgeons is recommended; \$14,000 being annually expended for the employment of private physicians. Attention is called to the situation of the Militia; which is acknowledged to be in an unsatisfactory condition. With regard to the Indians the Secretary goes into several considerations; and is of opinion that removal is the best measure that can be proposed in respect to their present or future condition. He thinks it doubtful whether these aboriginal tribes may rightfully claim exemption from the operation of State laws—on the grounds either of the United States constitution, national right or conventional agreement. In looking forward, to their permanent establishment west of the Mississippi, the Secretary lays down the following positions as governing principals in all such establishments. 1. A solemn declaration that the country assigned to the Indians shall remain exclusively possessions of them and theirs to the latest generation. 2. A determination rigorously to exclude the use of ardent spirit from among them. 3. The determination, by the employment of an adequate force, to prevent hostilities among them. 4. Encouragement to severality of property. 5. Assistance to all who may require it in their domestic matters. 6. Security for the enjoyment, as far as compatible, of their own institutions. 7. The eventual employment of persons to instruct them. *Newburyport Adv.*

for, with a cargo of mahogany, hides, dyewoods, cochineal, &c. and \$84,000 in specie. The principal part of her cargo, including all the specie, is saved having come ashore. The captain had \$300 in his trunk, which was lost. The vessel had been out 55 days, and those on board had been ten days on allowance; they having but forty biscuits left when she struck the beach. The schooner went on stern foremost, and struck very badly. A lady of Boston, (name not recollected) the mate and 2 of the crew were lost. The lady expired in the captain's arms. The captain, a lady and three hands reached the shore in safety, though much frozen. The survivors took shelter in a hut on the beach hills, covered themselves with leaves, &c. and were found there the next morning by some of the inhabitants, by whom they were with difficulty removed to Mr. Johnson's house and made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. The mate and the two deceased hands were buried on the beach. The body of the lady is in the care of Mr. James Johnson, at Patachoque. The schooner, it was thought, would go to pieces. *N. Y. Gaz.*

22D CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

IN THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15.

But little legislative business was transacted. The credentials of the Hon. George M. Dallas, elected a Senator by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, were communicated by the chair and read.

Mr. Chambers gave notice that he would, to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a bill to provide for the payment, to certain of the States of interest on advances made to the United States during the late war; and Mr. Wilkins gave notice that he would on the same day, ask leave to bring in a bill providing indemnity to American citizens for spoils on their commerce, committed by the French prior to the year 1800. After a short time spent in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned over to Monday next. Mr. Webster was present and took his seat.

MONDAY, Dec. 19.

Mr. Chambers, on leave, introduced a bill to provide for the payment to the States therein named, of interest for advances made by them to the United States, during the late war, which was read twice and referred. The election of officers of the Senate having been gone into, in pursuance of the resolution of the 13th inst., Walter Lowry was re-elected Secretary, having received 40 out of 41 votes; and Mountjoy Bayley was re-elected Sergeant-at-arms, and Door-keeper, having received 34 of 35 votes. Mr. Shackford was elected assistant Door-keeper on the sixth ballot; and the Rev. Mr. Durbin was elected chaplain on the second ballot.

The following resolution, submitted on Thursday by Mr. Hill, was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Portland, Me. by Ossipee, &c. to Plymouth, New Hampshire.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

Mr. Holmes rose and said, that the resolution he had the honor to submit a few days ago, calling upon the President for information in relation to the north-eastern boundary of the United States, had been laid on the table in consequence of the suggestions of the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Hayne) that the President had already communicated and might be further expected to communicate, sufficient information on the subject. He had the honor to examine all the papers that came from the President, both of a public and of a confidential nature, without being at all satisfied. He, therefore, now moved to take up and consider the resolution.

This motion having been carried, Mr. Poindexter observed, that in his view of the subject there was an impropriety in asking of the President whether he "intended to open a negotiation with the British Government," and he would therefore propose to strike out of the resolution so much thereof as related to the President's intention.

Mr. Holmes remarked, that he was very much disposed to be fastidious as to what he asked of the Executive, and he saw no impropriety in any part of the phraseology of the resolution; but being anxious to gratify the gentleman from Mississippi, he would accept of his amendment.

Mr. Bibb suggested the transfer of the matter in discussion from the legislative to the executive Journal; and after some little discussion, as to the motion being in order, it was transferred from the legislative to the secret Journal.

TUESDAY, 20.

The following bills introduced, were read, and ordered to a second reading. A bill providing for mounting and equipping a part of the army of the United States for the protection of the caravans trading to Mexico, introduced by Mr. Benton; a bill providing for the armament of certain fortifications of the

United States, introduced by Mr. Smith, and a bill providing indemnity for spoils committed by the French prior to the year 1800, introduced by Mr. Wilkins. The last named bill was, on motion of Mr. W., and by unanimous consent, read a second time by its title, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Wilkins, Webster, Chambers, Brown, and Dudley.

Mr. Holmes submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be communicated to the Senate, the number of vessels, and their tonnage and cargoes, which have cleared from any ports in the United States to any port or place in the British American colonies, since the President's proclamation of the 5th of Oct. 1830, distinguishing those, if any, which cleared for such port or place, "a market," or for a British port or place, and some other port or place; distinguishing also, American from foreign tonnage;—and also the entries of all vessels from any British colonial port, with their cargoes, since the above proclamation, distinguishing the tonnage as above, and designating the British port from whence the cargoes were imported.

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate what amount of American and foreign tonnage (distinguishing them) has been cleared for, and entered from, the Swedish and Danish West Indies since the President's proclamation of the 5th of October 1830, with the kind and amount of the cargoes.

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate whether, since his proclamation of the 5th Oct. 1831, British vessels have cleared from the United States for any port in the British continental colonies in America, and have sailed directly to the British West Indies, by virtue of clearances previously obtained from custom houses in those continental colonies, thus performing voyages circuitous on paper, but in fact direct.

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate what are the duties paid on British and American vessels, respectively, and their cargoes in British ports in the West Indies and the other British American colonies;—distinguishing between the West Indies and the other colonies, and between American and British vessels, and the produce of the United States and of the colonies.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY Dec. 15.

The usual time was taken up in the presentation of petitions and memorials, after which a more than ordinary number of resolutions were introduced. Mr. Drayton on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the adjustment and settlement of the claims of South Carolina upon the Government of the United States, which was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole, and at Mr. Drayton's instance, made the special order of the day for Wednesday the 28th Dec. The House then again took up Mr. Mercer's resolution for the appointment of a standing committee on roads and canals. Mr. Mitchell concluded his remarks in opposition to the measure, and called for the yeas and nays. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in the adoption of the resolution by a vote of 96 to 90. The House then, at 2 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, 19.

Among the petitions and memorials presented, was one of the latter from the State of Virginia, on the subject of unfounded claims of that State upon the United States, accruing from the war of the Revolution, which was presented by the Speaker, and on the motion of Mr. Barbour, referred to a select committee of seven.

Mr. Arnold presented a petition for the reduction of duty on newspapers;—and for other purposes connected with the Post Office Department.

Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, reported 38 private bills from the Committee of Claims, which were read twice and committed to a Committee of the whole house. Mr. Doddridge, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported on the petitions of certain citizens of Pennsylvania, on the subject of slavery in the District, requesting to be discharged from a further consideration of that part of it which relates to the abolition of slavery. The house agreed to the report and resolution, and the committee was accordingly discharged.

A variety of resolutions were afterwards introduced, the most important of which was one by Mr. Dearbon, instructing the committee of Ways and Means, to enquire into the expediency of exempting from duty, tea, coffee, wines, pepper, spice, indigo, and wool, under certain limitations, (when the current market price of such wool shall not exceed, in the United States, twenty cents per pound.) Mr. Dearbon subsequently modified his resolution by changing the reference to the committee on Manufactures, a debate ensued, in the course of which Messrs. Hoffman, Dearbon, McDuffie, Lewis, Condict, Cambreleng, Everett of Mass., Adams and Wayne addressed the house. The discussion was arrested by the expiration

of the hour, when Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, presented a communication from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the fifth census, which was referred to the census committee, and at three o'clock, on motion of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, 20.

Mr. Clay from the Committee on Public Lands reported a bill, supplementary to the several laws, for the sale of public lands; and Mr. Drayton, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to regulate the pay and allowances of officers of the army. Both of these bills were read twice, and the latter was committed to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.

On motion of Mr. Kavanaugh, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to enquire into the expediency of placing the name of John Fitzgerald, of Waldoboro', in the State of Maine, on the list of revolutionary pensioners, and of allowing him arrears of pay.

On motion of Mr. Evans of Maine, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing to Job Shubrum, the arrears of Pension which he would have been entitled to under the act of March, 1818, if his evidence of service had been seasonably completed.

On motion of Mr. Evans, of Maine, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making compensation to the heirs of Reuben Conburn, for boats and supplies furnished to the expedition against Quebec, during the revolutionary war, under the authority of the commander-in-chief.

On the motion of Mr. Holland, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting pensions to America Hamblin, David Chaplin, and Israel Hall, citizens of the county of Oxford, and State of Maine, soldiers of the revolutionary army.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The naval force in commission has consisted of 5 frigates, 11 sloops of war, and 7 schooners. The force abroad has been divided between the Mediterranean, West Indies, Brazil, and the Pacific. From the first station, the Java, Constellation, and Fairfield have returned; and the John Adams added thereto. An increase of this force is recommended. The Brazilian station has afforded little active employment to the squadron stationed there; and nothing has disturbed our navigation there save a recent, and it is believed, unprecedented claim to the Falkland Islands. The force in that region will be strengthened. The construction of the two Dry Docks is nearly completed. The expenditures on each have been about \$500,000. Personal inspection of the Navy Yards throughout the country has been a source of high gratification to the Head of the Department. In the measures recommended by his predecessor, of discontinuing certain of the old and establishing certain new Navy Yards, he does not concur. The erection of rope walks in some of the Navy Yards is recommended. The vessels housed are in a very perfect state. The money expended for timber and stores, for the gradual increase of the Navy, now in deposit, is over a million and a half, for the gradual improvement, is a half a million; the amount of property on hand for repairs is almost a million; the ordnance, provisions, &c. amount to upwards of a million and a half more. For the preservation of live oak, the seaboard between St. Mary's and the Sabine has been divided into seven districts, with an agent in each, and three small vessels stationed on the coast. Appropriations for iron tanks in our vessels and for steam batteries are recommended; and also improvements in regard to the instruction of young officers; the emoluments of sailing masters and the wages of carpenters, and sailmakers, gunners and boatswains. No difficulty has been experienced in procuring men for the service. The general approbation for the suppression of the slave trade has had but small demands upon it.

These confounded Yankees; Yes, these confounded Yankees! There was never a trick but they could discover it, for they are up to all kinds of tricks. And yet they have no greater affection for Satan than most other folks. Maelzel's chess player, what was it? Pooh, nothing, for didn't Dr. Balcom make one like it? All the inventions that have surprised Europe, what are they? Fetch'em along, say "the Yankees," and we bet a load of turnips we'll make some improvements, and get out a new patent. Mons. Chabert has come over from Europe, the "fire king," the "human salamander," and as some say, the "old Scratch" himself; but the latter fact we don't believe; for if the "Old Sarpent" had half the cunning attributed to him, he never would have come

to America; for don't he know the Yankees can beat him with his own tools?—At any rate, Mons. Chabert comes over, and now look out—"there's no mistake." For an American Salamander is advertised, who will compete with Mons. Chabert, and who, we have no doubt, (if the Yankees were as cruel as the heathen gods in the time of Apollo and Marsyas,) will sit with him and roast him alive in his own oven. *L. I. Star.*

TO THE PUBLIC.—Whereas I the subscriber enlisted as a soldier in the service of the United States in the late war, and while building barracks at Plattsburg, in Dec. 1813, I received a severe wound from a heavy stick of timber, which produced instantly a most painful and incurable rupture; in consequence of which, I was unable to do duty any more during the war, and remain an afflicted cripple to this day. From thence I was removed to Burlington, and placed under the care of Dr. Edward Percell, who in Jan. 1815, gave me a discharge, and a certificate for a pension. Government at that time being destitute of money, I did not receive my wages. I was sent to Greenbush, and there discharged. Being yet extremely infirm, I sent to Plattsburgh for my papers by a Mr. Davis, who was a sutler for the troops, and who not returning so soon as was expected, delivered mine to a Mr. Burrows, paymaster, who having a multiplicity of papers on hand, mine got mislaid. Being thus sorely disappointed, I pursued Mr. Percell to Michigan, who gave me a duplicate certificate, but did not deliver them by reason of a gale of wind which prevented him from landing at fort Gratiot from the vessel on Lake Huron, nor was it possible for me to have access to the vessel for the same reason. I then went home to the state of Maine, having spent six years in fruitless attempts to obtain my pension or even my papers. I then made application to Dr. Mann, of Hallowell, and Dr. Ellis and Robert C. Vose, Esq. of Augusta, for assistance in the above misfortune, two of whom soon died.—By the advice of said Vose I have travelled nearly 2000 miles in pursuit of witnesses, and have found three, viz:—John Jones, Washington, county of Lincoln, Green Longfellow, of St. Albans, county of Somerset, and Mason Willey, of Mercer, in said county of Somerset; two of whom were eyewitnesses to my being wounded, and one to my having received the proper certificates for my pension. If any person is in possession of any facts relative to the above, or can give any information to me to aid me to obtain my pension, they will in so doing confer a great favor on a dejected and war-worn soldier, and who in return will tender his sincere thanks, and consider himself placed under lasting obligations. Any communication on the above subject is requested to be directed to the subscriber, at Washington, D. C.

BENJAMIN DOW.

N. B. Printers in the different states are respectively requested to give the above one or two insertions in their respective journals.

We find the following in the Report of the Chief Engineer, which shows the progress of Internal Improvement by the General Government in this State. *Kennebec River, at Lovjoy's narrows, Me.*

A very considerable rise of water in this river has prevented the contractor from fulfilling his engagement to remove the obstructions to its navigation during the season which has just past; and the time for accomplishing the work has therefore being extended, from which it is believed no other injury than the unavoidable delay, will result. The unexpended balance of appropriation for this object would be sufficient to complete it, but a portion of the funds, having been appropriated more than two years has been passed to the surplus funds, and a re-appropriation of the amount stated in my estimate is therefore required.

Piers at the mouth of Kennebec river, Me.—The new piers at this place have had the desired effect of protecting the channel of entrance into the river. Some additional work is required for the greater security and permanency of this object, by repairing a pier built by the United States many years ago.

Berwick branch of Piscataqua river, Me. The death of the agent who has heretofore so well directed the work for deepening the channel of this river at the Quamlegan rapids, caused temporary suspension of the operations, and the approach of cold weather impeding the work in the water, makes it necessary to defer, until the next year, the little which remains to be done for completing the work.

Important Discovery.—as supposed.—A Coal Mine has recently been discovered in Braintree, as we are informed by a gentleman from that town, which promises an inexhaustible supply of coal equal in quality to the Liverpool. Our informant states that the people of the parish, after learning by experiment the quality of the coal, made up by subscription the sum of \$3000, and immediately set miners to work on the premises. *Ind. - Pol., Bedford.*

Escape from Fire.—The following account of one of the most simple and as it appears, efficacious modes of escaping from fire, yet devised, demands a more than ordinary degree of attention. The experiment has lately been tried with success. The apparatus consists of a broad sheet of canvass, with numerous loop holes at the border, to admit the grasp of persons in attendance in the stretching of the sheet. Several persons leaped several times from the roof and other parts of a house, and alighted in perfect safety. The inventor is a Mr. Weeks, of Stockwell, (Eng.) Might not such an apparatus form part of the equipments of every fire company?

NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Our readers will remember the statements we quoted recently on this subject from the Richmond Enquirer. A correspondent of the Boston Com. Gaz., furnishes some additional facts. If one Representative be allowed to 50,000 inhabitants, the State of New York will have 38, with the small fraction of about 13,500. The six New England States, on the same basis, will have but 35, and the fractions in all amount to upwards of 204,000, which will be entirely unrepresented. From this view alone, there might appear to be inequality and unfairness in the division, but the manner in which the parts of our Government are admirably balanced is exhibited in the fact, that New York has but two Senators while New England has twelve and the weight of New England in the Senate is as one to four of the whole, while that of New York is as one to 12. *Ban. Jour.*

Long life of Scions.—Pro. J. W. Van Mous, in writing to Gen. Dearborn, mentions the following remarkable fact:—"I should remind you, that some scions, which were sent to me from N. Y. by my *elce* Gerard, were two years and a half on the way, still I grafted them by copulation, upon adult trees, one on each branch, and not any of them failed. It was in the middle of September. A scion is never too old, or rather too dry, not to succeed provided it has been cut from a living tree, or from one that has not perished by a natural death. Artificial death, such as that occasioned by depilation, does not injure, in the least, the excellence of the scions."

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—When Washington came into office, the National Debt of the United States was \$75,170,000. It was increased during his administration to \$81,642,000, and augmented by the elder Adams to \$82,000,000. Mr. Jefferson increased it to \$83,353,000. During Mr. Madison's dynasty it was increased to \$123,000, and again reduced to \$115,800,000. Mr. Monroe came into office, and the debt was gradually reduced to \$83,788,000; his successor Mr. Adams, left it at \$88,362,000. Under the present administration, it has been brought down to \$35,865,000.

A Receipt for family Peace.—An Emperor of China discovered a family, of which the master, wives, children, grand children, and servants, amounting to a considerable number, all lived in harmony to a wonderful degree. On his expressing his admiration of the circumstance, and enquiring what means were employed to preserve quiet, among so many persons, the old man taking a pencil, wrote only—*patience, patience, patience.*

On Friday morning 23d ult. the saddlers shop of Gen. Williams, on Fish-st. took fire. By much exertion it was extinguished, without the destruction of the building, though considerably damaged.

The dwelling house of Dr. Adams of No. 8. was burnt on the night of the 9th ult. with a considerable quantity of grain, and other winter stores.

Penobscot Jour.

The New Island in the Mediterranean. A Paris paper says, the Isle of Sciacea, alias Graham's Island, (the newly discovered volcanic island in the Mediterranean,) is at present an object of warm discussion between the governments of Naples and England.

A slave-dealer at the south who advertises for 100 SLAVES, says that he may be found at "Sinner's Hall." A friend at our elbow thinks he, of the Liberator, would say that this was a very proper location for a slave-dealer.—*Adv.*

In a subscription lately set on foot to purchase fuel for the poor, a jeweller in Washington-street subscribed \$500;—this will make some of our great minded men stare. *Boston Post.*

OLD PEOPLE.—There was found in the United States during the last census; 2654 persons who were one hundred years old and upwards.

Dec. 2, the snow had fallen to the depth of three feet in Erie, Pa. which, the oldest settlers say has not been equalled since their recollection.

There is now a regular line of steam boats from Windsor, Vt. to N. Y. City.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

"Hang your banner on the outward wall."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN SERGEANT.

Notice.

GENTLEMEN of this vicinity, are invited to meet at the Inn of Joshua Smith, Esq., on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of establishing a Public Academy in this Village.

BY THE REQUEST OF INDIVIDUALS
Norway, Jan. 3, 1832.

We are much pleased with the object of the above notice. We hope that measures will be taken for the establishment of such an institution. The advantageous situation of this place in point of sure and quick communication with distant and contiguous towns gives it a preference to any other place in the County. The rapid growth of our village and its increasing facilities is another inducement for the location of an academy here; which, together with the prospect that this place will yet be the seat of government for our County,—all seem to be calculated for the benefit and encouragement of every laudable and useful undertaking.

PUBLISHING THE LAWS.

It has been matter of complaint with some of our "brother printers" in this State, that the sum of \$12 now paid for publishing the State Laws is not a reasonable compensation. We, on our part, do not wish to complain, but in this case, we will agree with our brethren that we ought to have more for our labor. A printer, not like most other mechanics, is subject to the caprice of all classes of people, and is liable to displease the whole of his subscribers in some way or other, and thereby lose the support upon which he depends for a living among his fellows. The publishing of the laws is the cause of complaint with some on account of the room which they occupy in a newspaper. Others would complain if the laws were not published. Now, that "ignorance of the law may excuse no man," and that the above difficulty may be avoided, let the Legislature grant the Printers a sufficient sum to pay them for the extra expense of publishing the laws in small type or on an extra sheet. If our legislators could be printers only one year, the fraternity would then receive the compensation which they require.

*To the inquiry of the "Maine Free Press," respecting the decision of the question discussed in our Lyceum upon masonry, we answer, that it was decided against the institution. Only about one half of the members present voted.

We would ask the editor of the Free Press, whether he is in fact contending for the abolition of Masonry, or the assumption of power? If not for the latter, why denounce against the now two dominant parties of anti-masonry?

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE OF FASHION.—The December and January number of this work for 1831-2, No. 4, vol. I, is received. It is embellished with two elegant whole-length Portraits of Gentlemen in Shooting Dresses.—An elegant whole-length Portrait of a Gentleman in a Morning Dress, No. 1.—Do. No. 2. Also, three elegant whole-length Portraits of Gentlemen in Promenade and Winter Dresses. In addition to the fashions, it contains a variety of valuable literary and miscellaneous matter. It is well worthy the patronage of every "Knight of the Shears." It is published in Boston, by KANE & Co. at \$3 per annum, in advance.

ATKINSON'S CASSET.—The December number of this work is received. It contains the following embellishments:—Otto Council and Dance, a copperplate engraving—View of the State House, Philadelphia—Westminster Hall, London—School of Flora, Spigelia Marilandica, or Carolina Pink.—Music, "Oh! name him not." A new volume commences this month. It is well worth the price asked for it, \$2.50 per annum. The engravings alone, we think are worth the price of the work. We shall probably publish the Prospectus in our next paper.

By the official returns of votes for Senators, which will be found on our first page, it will be seen that two Republican Senators have been elected in Lincoln County. The Senate will now consist of 5 Republicans and 18 Jacksons, there being 2 vacancies.

Has our friend of the Bath Inquirer got out of Clay types?

Our thanks are due to the Hon. P. Sprague of the Senate, and C. Holland of the House, for the early reception of the President's Message, and other Public documents.

The Author of our New Year's Address will accept our thanks for the donation.

The following errors escaped our notice till the whole number of our papers were struck off. In the 12th verse, for "draw" read drew. In the 16th verse, for "calumnies" read calumnies.

The Legislature of this State will assemble to-morrow.

LYCEUM.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT. Question.—Which is most beneficial to the community, the Magnetic Needle, or the Printing Press?

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONFESSIONS OF NAT TURNER.

"And by signs in the heavens that it would make known to me when I should commence the great work—and until the first sign appeared, I should conceal it from the knowledge of men.—And in the appearance of the sign, (the eclipse of the sun last February,) I should arise and prepare myself, and slay my enemies with their own weapons.—And immediately on the sign appearing in the heavens, the seal was removed from my lips, I communicated the great work laid out for me to do, to four in whom I had the greatest confidence,—(Henry, Hark, Nelson, and Sam.)—It was intended by us to have begun the work of death on the fourth of July last. Many were the plans formed and rejected by us, and it affected my mind to such a degree that I fell sick, and the time passed without our coming to any determination how to commence. Still forming new schemes and rejecting them when the sign appeared again, which determined me not to wait longer, (the strange appearance of the sun!)

"Hark got a ladder and set it against the chimney, on which I ascended, and hoisting a window, entered and came down stairs, unbarred the door, and removed the guns from their places. It was then observed that I must spill the first blood. On which armed with a hatchet and accompanied by Will, I entered my master's chamber; it being dark, I could not give a death blow, the hatchet glanced from his head—he sprang from the bed and called his wife—it was his last word. Will laid him dead, with a blow of his axe, and Mrs. Travis shared the same fate as she lay in bed. The murder of this family, five in number, was the work of a moment, not one of them awoke; there was a little infant sleeping in a cradle, that was forgotten until we had left the house and gone some distance, when Henry and Will returned and killed it! We got here four guns that would shoot and several old muskets, with a pound or two of powder."

"From Mr. Reese's we went to Mrs. Turner's, a mile distant, which we reached about sunrise, on Monday morning. Henry, Austin and Sam, went to the still, where, finding Mr. Peebles, Austin shot him, and the rest of us went to the house; as we approached the house, the family discovered us, and shut the door. Vain hope! Will with one stroke of his axe opened it, and we entered and found Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Newsome in the middle of a room, almost frightened to death. Will immediately killed Mrs. Turner with one blow of his axe. I took Mrs. Newsome by the hand, and with the sword I had when I was apprehended, I struck her several blows on the head, but not being able to kill her, as the sword was dull. Will turning round discovered it and despatched her at once. A general destruction of property and search for money and ammunition, always succeeded the murders."

"All the family were already murdered but Mrs. Whitehead and her daughter Margaret. As I came round to the door I saw Will pulling Mrs. Whitehead out of the house, and at the step he nearly severed her head from her body with his broad axe. Miss Margaret, when I discovered her, had concealed herself in a corner, formed by the projection of the cellar cap from the house, on my approach she fled, but was soon overtaken, and after repeated blows with the sword I killed her by a blow on the head with a fence-rail."

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The President of the Kennebec County Temperance society has published a notice in the Augusta Journal stating that a public meeting will be held at Augusta on the last Wednesday of January, for the purpose of forming a State Temperance Society. Rev. Justin Edwards, Corresponding Secretary of the American Temperance Society, will be present on the occasion. County and Town Temperance Societies are invited to send delegates, and all others who are interested are invited to attend.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Job Eastman Esq. Mr. Rufus Briggs to Miss Olive Churchill.

In Buckfield, Mr. John Wormell, aged 74, to Mrs. Irena Perham, aged 32, both of Livermore.

In Concord, by the Rev. Dr. Ripley, Mr. H. N. Hewitt, of Boston to Miss Ann Maria Barrett.

Pray who would lead a single life? "Is very hard to bear it, If she could be a happy wife, And with her loved one share it. But Hymen's path is often rough, And many maidens rue it. Says fair Maria, sure enough, So I'll take care to new it."

In Standish, on the 19th ult. Mr. Charles T. Mixer, of Saco, to Miss Sophia Augusta, daughter of Isaac S. Spring, Esq. of Standish.

DIED.

In Portland, on Thursday last, Rev. Charles Jenkins, Pastor of the 3d Congregational Society, aged 43.

In Minot, on the 23th ult. Mrs. Ruth, wife of Moses Emery, aged 82.—She was the first female that ever settled in the town of Minot.—Her long life was an exemplification of the moral and christian virtues, and she died in the triumphs of the religion she professed.

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the GOLDEN RULE Society will be held in Norway Village on Wednesday the 4th day of January next.—The Members of said Society are hereby notified to meet at the house of Doct. J. S. Millett, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the choice of officers and to transact the business of said Society. The annual Address will be delivered by Doct. J. S. Millett in the new Meeting-house in the Village. Services to commence at half past 1 o'clock, P. M. Gentlemen wishing to become members of the Society will meet with the Society at the house of Doct. Millett. By order of the Directors.
H. W. MILLETT, Secy.
Norway, Dec. 24, 1831.

New Goods.
Cheap for Cash!!

JERE MITCHELL

HAS just received a good assortment of Domestic and Foreign GOODS, among which are Bombazetts, Merinos, Circassians, Cambrics, Camblet Plaid, Flannel, Padding, Buckram, Duck, Calicoes, Cambrics, Maslins, Bobinet Lace, Fowling, Edging, Pearling, Piping, Gimp, Ticking, Grape, Brown Sheetings, do. Shirtings, black'd do., Bonnet SILKS, Millinet, Battiste, Cano, Linen, Vestings, Coat Buttons, Vest do., Pearl do., Ribbons, Belt do., Tapes, Twist, Sewing Silks, Braid, Cord, Floss, Wound Wire, Hooks and Eyes, Pins, Kid Gloves, Silk do., Flag Silk Hdkfs., Imitation do., Fancy do., Gravats, Suspensers, Factory Cinghams, Umbrellas, Copperplate, Batting, Wicking, &c. &c.

Y. H. Tea, Souchong do., Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Starch, Leaf Sugar, Brown do., Tobacco, Rice, Raisins, S. Soap, Corn Brooms, Fish, Glass, blown Salt, Indigo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Bedcords, Paste Blacking, Combs, Sal Nitre, Walrus, &c. &c.

Crockery & Glassware,
Drugs, Medicines,
&c. &c. &c.

As it is the intention of J. M. to sell exclusively for Cash, persons wishing to purchase any articles in his line of business will do well to call.
Norway Village, Dec. 22, 1831. 25f

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,
PLANTATION NO. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of Land in the Plantation numbered Eight, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are taxed in bills committed to me to collect for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, in the following sums:—
Range, 7—N. of Lot. 8—No. of Acres, 100—Value, \$75.00—Deficient highway tax for 1829—\$7.55.

And unless said tax together with all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before the second day of May next, so much of said land, as will be sufficient to pay said tax and charges, will be sold at Public Vendue, on that day, at one o'clock afternoon, at the School-house in District No. two in said Plantation numbered eight.

JOHN REED, Collector.
December 13th, 1831. 23

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MAINE

WILL hold their semi-annual Meeting at the new Hotel in Augusta, on Wednesday the 11th day of January next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Annual Meeting stands adjourned to the same day and place at 10 o'clock, A. M. Diplomas will be ready for delivery at the meeting. Per order,
BENJA. D. BARTLETT, Rec'g Sec'y.
Bath, Dec. 15th, 1831. 23

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS.

A CARD.—EXCHANGE.
The publisher of the American Farmer is often solicited to exchange his journal for country papers which however excellent in themselves, are of little or no use to him; he has therefore frequently been obliged to decline these requests when it would have given him pleasure to comply with them. If he could have done so consistently with his own interest. In order, however, to make such changes beneficial, he now proposes to exchange with any editor who will give this card an insertion or two, and thereafter copy weekly the contents of each No. of the Farmer as it shall reach him, introducing and concluding it in something like the following form.

The American Farmer,

A neat weekly paper in quarto form, edited by GIDEON B. SMITH, is published in Baltimore, (Md.) by I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, at \$5 per annum.

It is devoted exclusively to agriculture, horticulture, and rural and domestic economy. It contains also every week the prices current in the commercial and common markets, of the principal commodities which farmers want to buy or sell, and such intelligence foreign and domestic, as is interesting to them, with regard to the current value of their produce.

CONTENTS OF No. 39, VOL. 13.
On Planting, (from the Library of Useful Knowledge) continued; Modes of transplanting; silt planting, holing or pitting, trench planting, and furrow planting—the crops in the Sciota valley, Ohio—proceedings of the Mass. Horticultural Society—on the culture of the pear, with lists of summer, autumn, and winter pears—gooseberries—new species of elm tree—on stopping vines from bleeding—Frederic co. silk—fattening swine—pumpkin bread—curing pork—wood—difference of climate in the eastern and western shores of a climate—Rural next to the skin—American System ox—editorial, a farm school for the poor—cows—cultivation of indigo in Florida—short horns as milkers—foreign markets—price current in New York and Baltimore—advertisements.

Those who wish to see the American Farmer with a view of subscribing for it, may address the publisher by mail, (free of postage) who will send a specimen of the work containing terms, &c. for examination. All postmasters are agents for the work.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office in Norway, Jan. 1, 1832.

Edmund Frost—Joshua Merrill, Oxford—Lydia Twamby—Isaac Lovejoy—Charles Young, Greenwood—W. E. Goodnow—Rev. Henry A. Merrill, WM. REED, P. M.

PORTLAND ADVERTISER.

IN answer to the many inquiries which are put to us daily, by our friends—such as, what arrangements have you made to collect the Legislative news?—will not your paper lose much of its interest in consequence of the removal of the seat of Government from Portland? &c.—we consider it our duty to state, for the information of our readers, and for our own interest, that we have made such arrangements as to feel warranted in saying, that our paper, will lose none of its value, although the Legislature may not sit in Portland the approaching winter. We shall be able to furnish the proceedings of that body, daily; and we contemplate having a correspondent in Augusta who will give us a review of the proceedings from week to week, in an impartial and correct manner—thus furnishing our readers with materials for approving or disapproving of their doings, as well as if they were present to see and hear for themselves. In addition to this arrangement, Mr. Brooks, the gentleman who has superintended the editorial department of the Advertiser for the two past years, has yielded to our earnest solicitations to spend the winter in Washington, solely to collect political and other interesting matter for the Advertiser, and to transmit the same in the form of letters from Washington, as often as subjects worthy of notice may occur. This arrangement, we think, cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers; particularly at the approaching session of Congress, when so many important subjects will be presented for consideration—subjects too of powerful interest, both to the political and mercantile community. While we are thus making arrangements, more particularly to gratify our political readers we shall endeavor not to be behind our contemporaries in collecting the news of the day, both foreign and domestic. A full and correct shipping list will also continue to be furnished by an experienced hand, engaged expressly for this purpose. The Prices current will also be published once a week, carefully corrected and revised.

While we are thus endeavoring to deserve, we trust we shall receive, a continuance of that liberal patronage which has been extended towards us the three past years, so that we may be encouraged to sustain the heavy expenses that we shall necessarily incur in carrying our purposes into effect.

Our subscribers who are in arrears, are informed that a good opportunity for conveyance is offered in January, by the Representatives of the several towns. We shall have an agent in Augusta, who will receive all sums remitted and who will also take the names of any persons, who may wish to become subscribers, and forward them to us. To aid our subscribers, we shall mark on the margin of their respective papers the sums which may be due on or about the first of January. Agreeably to our terms, we have charged the additional fifty cents, but if remittances are made by their Representatives, thus saving us the expense of sending an agent to their doors, we shall discount the fifty cents.

Gentlemen who wish to become subscribers, are requested to be particular in designating whether it is the daily, semi-weekly, or weekly Advertiser that they order. The daily is \$5 per year, the semi-weekly \$3.50, and the weekly \$2. If paid within the year. The weekly Advertiser is made up of selections from the daily and semi-weekly Advertisers, and is particularly intended for the country.
J. & W. E. EDWARDS.

Great Bargains,

ARE to be had at the store of the subscriber, No. 1, Mitchell's Buildings, (opposite David Dana's) among which are—
BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN & MIXT Broad and Belisse CLOTHS;

From 150 to 400; English LINEN and CIRCASSIANS, 30 to 50 cts.; WIDE BLK. and COLO. LUSTRING SILKS 50 to 67 cts.; Wide GREEN LUSTRING, 57 cts.; Chafes, from 250 to 350; POSEURS 42; good dark Calicoes from 10 to 20; SHAWLS of all kinds; FINEST HUCKERS, 17 to 75 cts.; Super Flag SILK HUCKERS yard square 75 cts.; Cold CAMBRICS yard wide 16 cts.; Do. do. 3-4 wide 12 1/2 cts.; large Linen and Cotton Danask TABLE CLOTHS 50 to 75 cts.; GLOVES 25 cts.—fashionable Belt Ribbons 10 to 20 cts.—PLAINS 25 cts.—CLOTHS 33—blk. and cold CAMBRIC 17 to 25 cts.—GREEN FLANNELS 30 cts.—wide BOOKING 42 cts.—SHEETINGS 9 to 12—Super TICKINGS 15 to 26 cts. Also, white Cambrics, Muslins, Cotton Hdkfs., Buttons, Sewing Silk, Twist &c. &c. at the lowest prices.

WANTED,

Good White and Blue Mixt and cold Woolen YARN, Undressed and Full CLOTHS, for which the highest price will be given. And any person from the Country wishing to purchase any article or dispose of their cloths on reasonable terms, will find no necessity for "GOING FARTHER."

W. D. LITTLE.

Portland, Dec. 16, 1833. 12w27.

HENRY GODDARD & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

Goods,

MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

HAVE recently received in addition to their former stock, 50 casks and packages of English and American HARDWARE,

which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, cheap for cash or approved credit.

WINDOW GLASS.

H. G. & CO. have on hand Chelmsford GLASS, of all sizes.

Oct. 1831. 6w25

WANTED, immedi-

ately at this Office, a boy from 16 to 17 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing business. One of steady, industrious habits, and who is willing to be a boy until he is 21 years old will meet with good encouragement.
Dec. 20.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Young Man, 17 or 18 years of age, to learn the trade of an Iron Machinist.
J. C. GREEN.
Norway, (Steep Falls,) Dec. 17. 27

NOTICE

To Rheumatic Invalids.

PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

DR. JEBB'S

Rheumatic Liniment!

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in twenty-four hours, even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, NUMBNESS, SPRAINS, CHILBLAINS, &c.

(This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.)

An agent recently writes: "Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity—I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our physicians very highly, although contrary to their rules and regulations to give encouragement to such (or, patent) medicines." But it is a most decided proof of their confidence in its invaluable properties.

Another agent writes: "I wish you to forward me some more of Jebb's Liniment, which has recommended itself very highly." Price 50 cts. a bottle.

The painful and debilitating complaint of THE PILES.

receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the administration of

Dumfrie's Remedy for the Piles.

THIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: pains in Loins—Headache—loss of appetite—Indigestion, and other marks of debility.

A relieved Patient writes from a distance, "It is but justice to inform you, that I have used your Dumfrie's remedy for the Piles for sometime past, and have found it eminently successful."

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample Directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package—which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary.—Price \$1 for both articles, or 50 cents where but one is wanted.

DUMFRIE'S

Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of

Dumfrie's Itch Ointment,

encourages the Proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been cured in one hour! by it is esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredients, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37 1/2 cents.

*No genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late E. W. T. CORWY. For sale with all the other "Conway Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again.
Norway Village, Aug. 31 9

LAST CALL.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of A. Goodnow & Phelps for the Oxford Observer from the 13th of April, 1829, to October 4, 1830, are informed that it is indispensably necessary that they should make immediate payment, and that a reasonable space of time is allowed them to comply with this just request; and that unless payment is made previous to the first of February next, their accounts, indiscriminately, will be left to an Attorney for collection.

The present proprietor of the Observer has no concern with these accounts, therefore does not consider this notice as having any bearing upon his interests; but will answer for himself when opportunity shall occur.

Payment may be made either to the subscriber or to W. E. Goodnow.

All persons who are indebted as above for Job Printing or Advertising will please to apply this notice to themselves.

WILLIAM P. PHELPS.
Norway Village, Dec. 13th, 1831.

FOR SALE,



ONE large yoke of OXEN, 8 years old. Terms liberal.
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Nov. 29.

New Year's Address.

From the Publisher to the Patrons of the Oxford Observer,
1832.

To you, ye patrons of our weekly sheet,
Gladly we dedicate our yearly lays;
Trusting as formerly your smiles to meet,
And if exertion merits it—your praise.

We do not claim the laurels of the great,
The hero's honors, or the statesman's fame;
But we will ask, in this our native State,
If we have forfeited the patriot's name?

We doubt not there are some can better wield
The arms requir'd in editorial life,
But we will gladly leave contention's field,
To those whose genius fits them for the strife.

Not twice two years have gone, since first we sought
As public servants, public praise to gain;
But since that time in Freedom's cause we've fought,
And is there one to say we've fought in vain?

But days to come, of this may better tell,
The seed we've sown not long in dust shall stay;
From records of the past we know full well
That future years our labors shall repay.

But warring party politics, we ask
If we are useless in a private view?
Say, patrons, when we ply our weekly task,
Are our exertions valueless to you?

Has not "Our Paper" served the cause of truth,
And blended lively wit with counsels sage?
Conveyed instruction to the mind of youth
And pleasure to the heart of drooping age?

When Summer's heat compell'd you to repose,
Have not our sheets employ'd your mental powers?
And in the annual period of snows
Been the companions of your evening hours?

We've told you weekly what ourselves we learn'd,
Of politics, and husbandry, and war,
And from our own dear land we've often turn'd,
To gather paragraphs from climes afar.

And not as mute "Observers" have we stood,
To look on all the changes of the year,
But we have labor'd for the public good,
Unbrib'd by party, and unaw'd by fear.

But we have said enough, perhaps, and more,
For egotism no reward will find,
We now will turn to what we ought before;
The march of armies, and the march of mind.

Yet, this, on second thought, will be in vain,
And certainly no compliment to you,
For us to tell you o'er and o'er again
What from our columns every week you draw.

The wheels of time are swiftly rolling on,
And bearing mortals to their destin'd home,
And shall we not review the moments gone,
To gain instruction for the ones to come!

We've seen the bloom of Nature pass away,
The brightest roses of the Summer fade;
And flowers as fair and beautiful as they,
Beneath the shadows of the churchyard laid.

We've seen the cheek by youthful pleasure flush'd,
From disappointment and neglect grow pale;
The dearest hopes of young ambition crush'd,
And shrouded deep beneath oblivion's veil.

We've seen united hearts asunder rent,
In the confusion of calumnies strife,
Pierc'd deeply by the arrows slander sent,
And mourning wounds to agonize through life.

All this we've seen in the departed year,
But themes of sadness should give place to praise;
For God has deign'd our erring world to cheer,
And to His throne our grateful songs we'll raise.

Yes, we will praise the Lord of earth and Heaven,
For countless mercies to a wayward race,
And for the hope which he has kindly given:
That we may serve Him in a better place.

The stream of time is floating us along
With haste unseen to a far distant shore;
The pride of genius, and the charms of song,
The throbs of grief and joy will soon be o'er.

Then let us now while welcoming the year,
With cheerful pleasure, deep reflection blend,
And be preparing while it tarries here
To hail with rapture one that cannot end.

NEW FALL GOODS.

S. K. WEITMORE
HAS recently received (at the old stand of
HOS. HARROD,) Corner of Exchange
and Middle Streets,
a complete assortment of
Fall and Winter
Goods.

SUCH AS
Blue, Black,
Mix'd Brown,
Olive Brown,
Green & Mulberry
AND AMERICAN
Drab, Blue, Black and Mix'd CASSIMERES;
SATINETTS;
Bombazette—Circassians;
English, French and German MERINO'S;
English and American FLANNELS;
Real Goat's Hair
Imitation & Plaid
Tartan Plaids—Petersham Coating—Kersey—
Dark and Light CALICOES of every description.
Changeable Gros de Nap
Gros de Warsaw
Bl'k, Blue Bl. Gros de Berlin
Gros de Swiss
Bl'k Twill d Synchron
CANTON CRAPES—
Rich Gauze, Crape,
Palmyreen, Bagdad,
Thibet and Crape
Rich Bonnet Ribbons;
Italian Crapes—Green Barriage;
Barriage Veils—
English double ground bl'k Silk VEILS;
Black and white 4 & 5-4 Bobinet Lace;
Thread and Bobinet Edgings—
Quillings—Long Lawn—
Irish Linen—Linen Sheeting—
Linen Cambric;
Linen Cambric, Imitation,
Silk Cotton Flaggings,
and Bandanna
SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS.
Real Merino, Thibet,
Valentia, Raw Silk,
Cassimere and Cotton
Russia and French Table cloths,
7-4 and 8-4 White Damask do.
Gloves and Hosiery;
Thread, Spool Cotton, Tapes, Pins.

ALSO,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Black'd do.
Tickings—Checks—Ginghams.
The above articles, together with a variety
of other articles, will be sold at the lowest prices
for CASH or approved credit.

S. K. W. has on hand and entire assortment
of genuine
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
recently received from one of the best manu-
facturers in Germany, and warranted the best
article imported.
He can also furnish the **BURR STONE** at
short notice.
Portland, Nov. 10, 1831. 3m23

WANTED immediately, by Mrs.
H. W. Goodnow, 2 young LADIES,
as Apprentices to the Millinery and
Mantua-Making business.
Norway, Dec. 9.

WANTED immediately, in pay-
ment for the Oxford Observer,
good WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
BEANS, BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.
Also, Butter, Cheese, and most all kinds
of country produce.

"GREAT BARGAINS."

C. J. STONE
HAS just received at his new stand,
Mussey's Row, Middle-Street,
a well selected and very ex-
tensive assortment of
seasonable piece
Goods,

SUCH AS
Blue, Blk. Mulberry, Mixt, Brown, and
Fancy colors for pantaloons; CASSI-
MERES; SATINETTS; Flannels;
Plaids; Moreans; French and English
Circassians, all colors; Fine Thibet
Cloths; col'd Damask Table Covers;
Goats' Hair Camblets; Lamb's Wool
Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Thibet;
Merino, Valentia and other SHAWLS,
Blk Italian Lustrings; Gro de Naps;
Blk and col'd Synchrons; Sarsnets and
other Silks—Silks Camblets; Gro de
Berlins; 1400 yds. French, English and
other Calicoes, from 10 to 50 cts.—
Ginghams; Furniture Prints and Dim-
etys; Hair Cord, Plaid and Plain White
Cambric Muslins; col'd Cambrics;
White Counterpanes 11-4, at a very low
price; Hair Check, Book and Swiss
Muslins; Blk. Silk Velvets; Corded
Petticoats; a good assortment of Fancy
Vestings; Ladies' Fancy Silk Hdkfs;
Fenlar's, Flag and other Hdkfs; Bob-
binett Edgings and Quillings; Grecian
Boots; Silk Hosiery; Gloves; Mitts;
Braids; Cap Wire; Buttons; Tapes;
Pins; Sewing Silks; Carpet Bindings
and a good assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,
with a great variety other articles too
numerous to particularize. The above
goods have just been purchased in New
York, many of them at Auction, and
will be sold at very low prices for Cash
or Approved Credit.

WANTED,
Any quantity of WOOLEN YARN,
FLANNELS, and TOW CLOTH, for
which a fair price will be paid in goods
at lowest cash prices.
Portland, Oct. 18, 1831. 3m19

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscri-
bers have formed a connection in business
at the head of Lone Pond, (so called) in Har-
rison, under the firm of G. & H. PIERCE &
CO. where they have for sale a large and ex-
tensive assortment of East and West India,
English and American

GOODS,
which they will sell at low prices for Cash or
Country Produce. They therefore invite their
friends and acquaintances with the public at
large to call and examine for themselves.
OLIVER PIERCE,
GEORGE PIERCE,
HASKELL PIERCE.
Harrison, Nov. 10, 1831. 256w

HENRY POOR,

AT NO. 3, MITCHELLS' BUILDINGS, MID-
DLE-STREET, PORTLAND,
HAS received and opened for the
Fall and Winter trade, English,
French and German MERINOS; CIR-
CASSIANS, Plaids and Bombazettes;
—real Rob Roy Plaids; Common and
Staple Camblets; fancy Silk, and Thibet
Hkfs; MERINO SHAWLS; bobinet
LACES, cheap; Edgings and Quillings;
nice Straw HATS and splendid RIB-
BONS to match; Italians, Synshaw,
Gro de Swiss and Chinese SILKS in
great variety; Russia Diapers and Dam-
asks; all kinds Muslins; elegant French
Calicoes; Gloves and Mitts; Crapes,
Pongees, Bandannas, Flag Cravats;
Braces, Dimities, &c. &c.
ALSO,
100 Pieces GERMAN, ENGLISH, and YAN-
KEE
BROADCLOTHS;
Hunter's Cloths; Cassimeres; Kerseys;
real Petersham, for top Coats; Habit
Cloths, and Ladies' Olive Broad Cloths:
ALSO,
A prime Stock of Live Geese Russia &
Common FEATHERS on hand—bales
Ticks, Yarns, Sheetings, Shirtings, and
every species of Domestic;
ALSO, 25 PIECES
CARPETINGS,
of brilliant style and Colors—Stair Car-
petings, Rugs, Straw Matting, Carpet
Bindings, &c.
ALSO,
Different Nos. Dutch BOLTING
CLOTHS, of a superior order, which
will be sold at less prices than formerly
in this market. A constant supply will
be received from the South.

H. P. Will give the highest market
prices for all
DOMESTIC STUFFS,
such as, Flannels; Full'd Cloths; Yarn;
Carpetings; Diapers; Tow Cloths, &c.
Portland, Nov. 4th 1831. 21 10w

WOOD
wanted immediately at this office.

THE OXFORD OBSERVER,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
At \$2 per annum, or, \$1.75 to those who
pay Cash in advance, or within three months
from the time of their subscription.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not,
either at the time of ordering the paper, or
subsequently, give notice of their wish to have
the paper discontinued at the expiration of their
year, will be presumed as desiring its continu-
ance until countermanded, and it will be con-
tinued accordingly at the option of the pub-
lisher.

The publisher will not hold himself responsi-
ble for any error in any advertisement beyond
the sum charged for its insertion.
Interest will be charged upon arrearages of
more than one year's standing.
All Letters and Communications intended
for the OXFORD OBSERVER, must be addressed to the
publisher, POST PAID.

LADY'S BOOK.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW SERIES

IN catering for the amusement of their pa-
trons the publishers have sought to obtain
materials of an interesting, novel and diversifi-
ed character, and although they have not been
able hitherto to prevent much in the shape of
Original contributions, they have always cher-
ished a proper regard for Native Talent, and
have been zealous and persevering in their ef-
forts to obtain it. With this view, it will be
seen by the annexed advertisement, that a LIB-
ERAL PREMIUM OF TWO HUNDRED DOL-
LARS HAS BEEN OFFERED BY THEM
FOR THE BEST AMERICAN TALE, and
there is no doubt the competition for the honor
of the award will be contested by writers of the
highest distinction. A secondary PREMIUM
OF FIFTY DOLLARS IS ALSO OFFERED
FOR THE BEST POEM suitable for publica-
tion in the Lady's Book. It is reasonable to
conclude then that the attractions of the suc-
ceeding numbers of the work will be manifold—
they will be increased both in the character of its
contents and the beauty of its external ap-
pearance. The publishers have made engagements
for a new and excellent paper, on which to print
it; and they also propose to make some im-
provements in its Typographical appearance.—
The Music Type which they have selected for
their use is of the most approved kind; and in
future, the accompaniments entire will be given
with the music they select for publication.

The present No. for December, completes
the 3d volume; it is embellished with several
beautiful and costly Engravings—the TITLE
PAGE particularly has been worked up in imi-
tation of gold, which is a very expensive mode
of printing, attended with incalculable trouble, and
as a highly ornamental and gratifying display
of the arts, deserves particular attention. Be-
sides which there are, a splendid engraving on
steel, of "THE WIFE"—THE LATEST LONDON
FASHIONS FOR CAPS AND BONNETS;—A VIEW
OF THE KING'S BRIDGE AND ROYAL BARRACKS,
AT DUBLIN;—THE WOODPECKER & the WOOD
LARK; Two favorite pieces of Music, with the
accompaniments;—also a general Table of Con-
tents for the Volume.

The publishers have a few copies of the last
six numbers remaining on hand, with which
they will be happy to supply new subscribers—
as these will form a connection with the future
numbers, all who desire the work complete will
of course commence with them.

Persons who have not seen the Book, may
have a specimen No by addressing the publish-
ers (post paid) to that effect.

The publishers are desirous of obtaining as
early in the succeeding month as possible, an es-
timate of the number of copies of their work
which may be subscribed for, so that they may
know what edition they will be obliged to pub-
lish—it is earnestly requested therefore, that all
new orders for the Book may be forwarded at
once, by doing so, those who wish to secure a
copy of it will not be disappointed.

Agents procuring TEN NEW SUB-
SCRIBERS to the Lady's Book, and remitting
the cash for the same, besides the discount that
is allowed in such cases, SHALL BE PRE-
SENTED WITH A COPY OF THE THIRD
VOLUME OF THE WORK, SUPERBLY
BOUND. The publishers will have the Work
carefully packed up, and subject to the orders
of the persons entitled to it.

L. A. GODEY & CO.
112 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS.

THE publishers of the LADY'S BOOK,
impelled by a sense of gratitude for the
unprecedented patronage which has been be-
stowed upon their work, and anxious to improve
its character by every means in their power,
have determined to offer the following premi-
ums, viz:—

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL TALE,
WRITTEN FOR THE LADY'S BOOK,
200 DOLLARS.

FOR THE BEST ORIGINAL POEM,
SUITABLE FOR PUBLICATION IN THE LADY'S
BOOK,

50 DOLLARS!

Competitors for the Premiums, will address
their communications, free of postage, to L. A.
GODEY & Co. No. 112 Chestnut street, Phil-
adelphia, before the first day of June, 1832,
at which time, as many as shall have been re-
ceived, will be submitted to a committee of lit-
erary persons, whose judgment shall determine
the distribution of prizes.

Accompanying each communication, the
name of the writer must be furnished. If se-
crecy is preferred, the name may be enclosed in
a separate sealed envelope, which will not be o-
pened except in the case of the successful candi-
date.

It will, of course be understood that all ar-
ticles submitted for these premiums will be ab-
solutely at the discretion of the publishers.

The publication of the Tales and Poems will
be commenced immediately after the award is
made.

NOTICE.

Joseph C. Green

RESPECTFULLY informs the pub-
lic that he has established himself
as an IRON MACHINIST at

"STEEP FALLS," IN NORWAY,
where he will build all kinds of COT-
TON and WOOLEN MACHINERY
—all kinds of Iron Work turned, drilled
and finished with neatness and despatch—
Surgeon's Instruments made and repaired—
Guns repaired, &c. &c.

N. B. Iron Axles for Waggon and
Chaise turned for 37 1/2 cents a piece.
WOOL CARDING MACHINES
built at short notice, on reasonable terms
and warranted to be first rate.

WANTED,

Immediately, 12 or 15 cords of WOOD
in exchange for work or for FURNITURE.
Norway, Nov. 24, 1831. 241f

JUST received and for sale at BARTON'S

The first volume of the Collections of
the 'Maine Historical Society,' contain-
ing the history of Portland, and several
other towns, together with many inter-
esting papers never before published—
with large extracts from the manuscript
papers of the late Enoch Lincoln, re-
cent Governor of the State—giving a
history of some of the Indian tribes.
ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC—
price 12 1/2 cents.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY THE USE OF THE

HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL

MEDICINES

OF THE

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

LONDON;

Which have obtained the approbation and
recommendation of some Thousands of

Cures,

IN CONSUMPTIONS, CHOLERA MOR-
BUS, INFLAMMATIONS, internally or ex-
ternally; DYSPENSIA, FEVERS, AGUE,
INDIGESTION, BILLIOUS or NERVOUS
AFFECTIONS, & all diseases of the LIVER:
YELLOW FEVER, GOUT, RHEUMA-
TISM, LUMBAGO, TIC DOLOREUX, ST.
VITUS'S DANCE, EPILEPSY, APOPLEXY,
PARALYSIS, PALSY, GREEN SICKNESS,
and all obstructions to which the Fe-
male form is so distressingly liable, and
which sends so many of this fairest por-
tion of the creation, in CONSUMPTIONS,
to their untimely graves; SMALL POX,
MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH, SCAR-
LET FEVER, ASTHMA, JAUNDICE, GRA-
VEL, STONE, & all URINARY OBSTRU-
CTIONS; FISTULA, PILES, STRICTURES,
RUPTURES, and SYPHILIS, in all its stages;
CONSTIPATED BOWELS, WORMS,
SCURVEY, ITCHINGS OF THE SKIN,
KING'S EVIL, and all GUTANEUS DIS-
ORDERS; in short, every Complaint to
which the human frame is so direfully
subject, under all their varied forms and
names; as the HYGEIAN conviction is,—
that

MAN IS SUBJECT TO

ONE ONLY REAL DISEASE

THAT IS, TO THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,
from whence springs every Complaint
that can possibly assail his complicated
frame; and that it is the perpetual strug-
gle of this vital, pure stream of life, the
gift of Almighty power, to disencumber
itself of its viscous, acrid humours, with
which it has become commixed, through
the negligence of parents; the ignorance
or maltreatment of the Doctors; or the
vicious, or gormandizing propensities of
us all.

This valuable Medicine, being com-
posed only of vegetable matter, or medi-
cinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as
containing not one particle of mercurial,
mineral, or chemical substances, (all of
which are uncongential to the nature of
man, and therefore destructive of the hu-
man frame) is found to be perfectly harm-
less to the most tender age, or the weak-
est frame, under every stage of human
suffering; the most pleasant and benign
in its operation, and at the same time,
the most certain in searching out the
root of every complaint, however deep,
and of performing a cure, that was ever
offered to the world. This wonderful
effect, too, is produced by the least pos-
sible of all trouble to the patients, by
merely swallowing a certain number of
small pills, and being called a few ex-
tra times to the purposes of evacua-
tion, with the least possible sensation of
feeling, or pain, or exhaustion of bodily
strength, and without the fear of catch-
ing cold, or attention to dress or diet, in
any way different to their accustomed
habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and can
in no way be outdone. Experience,
which is the touchstone of all human
knowledge, has long borne testimony to
the fact; and extensive use of them,
has already verified its truth in this
country.

These Medicines cure by purging
and yet the weak, the feeble, the in-
firm, the nervous, the delicate, are in
a few days strengthened by their op-
eration, because they clear the body
of its bad humors; they invariably too,
procure a sound sleep. They are the
safest and most efficacious Medicine to
take to sea; preventing all scurvy,
costiveness, &c.

The operation of this (in every case)
mild medicine, which conveys immedi-
ate conviction of its utility from the first
dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to
the body; first calming them, then curing all
Mental derangements, Eccentricities, Ner-
vous Affections, Irritabilities, and Rest-
lessness, from whatever source; complaints
which have heretofore not been properly
understood, as the Hygeists have
found them all to proceed from acci-
monious humors in the blood, and, ac-
cordingly for the present and future race of man-
kind, discovered a cheap and universal
mode of purifying, curing, and prevent-
ing.

The being cured of any disease, infir-
mity or sore, is now no more a dubious
or uncertain procedure—perseverance
in the Vegetable Universal Medicines
will always restore nature to her due
course. The literary and sedentary of
both sexes, whose pursuits so much im-
pair the faculties, will find a sure reme-
dy in the Universal Medicines for pre-
serving the energy and sprightliness of
the imagination, and improving their
health; Old age will be attained by the
use of them, and passed free from pain
and infirmities.

These require none of the mysteries
of other medicines. They only require
to be persevered in with sufficiently large
doses, and the patient will always come
off well;—when a disease is obstinate,
patients do not take doses large enough.

*For sale by the subscriber, who is the on-
ly authorized Agent for this County, and every
box sold by him is warranted to be direct from
London. Certificates of cures may be seen by
calling on
ASA BARTON.
Norway Village, Sept. 26, 1831. 15 1y